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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09/843,286	04/25/2001	Aviv Eyal	24679-710	7801

7590 02/26/2004  
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EXAMINER

SHAH, SANJIV

ART UNIT PAPER NUMBER

2176

DATE MAILED: 02/26/2004

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

**Office Action Summary**

Applicati n N .

09/843,286

Applicant(s)

EYAL ET AL.

Examiner

Sanjiv D. Shah

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-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears n the c ver sheet with the correspondence address --

**Period for Reply**

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

**Status**

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 25 April 2001.
- 2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

**Disposition of Claims**

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-49 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-16 and 19-49 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☒ Claim(s) 17 and 18 is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

**Application Papers**

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on \_\_\_\_\_ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
- Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
- Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

**Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119**

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some \* c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
  2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. \_\_\_\_\_.
  3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

\* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

**Attachment(s)**

- 1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- 2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- 3) ☒ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)  
Paper No(s)/Mail Date 6.
- 4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)  
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. \_\_\_\_\_.
- 5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
- 6) ☐ Other: \_\_\_\_\_.

## DETAILED ACTION

### *Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102*

1. The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –

(e) the invention was described in a patent granted on an application for patent by another filed in the United States before the invention thereof by the applicant for patent, or on an international application by another who has fulfilled the requirements of paragraphs (1), (2), and (4) of section 371(c) of this title before the invention thereof by the applicant for patent.

The changes made to 35 U.S.C. 102(e) by the American Inventors Protection Act of 1999 (AIPA) and the Intellectual Property and High Technology Technical Amendments Act of 2002 do not apply when the reference is a U.S. patent resulting directly or indirectly from an international application filed before November 29, 2000. Therefore, the prior art date of the reference is determined under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) prior to the amendment by the AIPA (pre-AIPA 35 U.S.C. 102(e)).

2. Claims 1-15, 19-21, 30, 34-41 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as being anticipated by Garber et al. (Patent # 6,321,226).

Regarding claims 1, 6, 7, 11, 14, 30, 34, 36, Garber teaches the claimed invention of conducting searches on a terminal including a display, coupled to a network as shown in fig 1, element 50, 51 and 52.

Identifying a plurality of network address, locating corresponding page that matches the search criteria is described in col. 4, lines 50-59.

Arranging the corresponding page in a sequence is shown in fig 7 and described in col. 11, lines 53-67. Sorting the result is shown in fig 8.

Rendering the corresponding page for one of the network address on the display is described in col. 9, lines 29-34.

Signaling the subsequent page to be rendered on the display while corresponding page is rendered is described in col. 6, lines 8-12.

Regarding claims 2, 3, 10, 15, 37, 38, 39, 40, Garber teaches the claimed invention of automatically rendering the pages or through user input as described in col. 6, lines 8-12.

Regarding claims 4, 8, 9, 35, Garber et al. teaches the claimed invention of displaying the search result by relevance sequence is described in col. 8, lines 55-64, wherein the different search technique is applied and accordingly the sequence is affected as shown in fig 7 with different matching levels that is equivalent to the claimed relevance sequence that is predetermined.

Regarding claim 5, Garber et al. teaches automatic rendering of search results as described above. It is inherent that rendering second page or result on top first gives an appearance of animation.

Regarding claim 12, Garber et al. teaches the claimed invention of sorting the search result according to user preferences is described in col. 11, lines 53-col. 12, lines 18, wherein Garber teaches sorting the results based on associated actions.

Regarding claim 13, Garber et al. teaches the claimed invention of sorting search results by mixing network addresses from different search results as shown in fig 7, wherein the search result is mixture of addresses from keyword search, Phonetic search and rough search.

Regarding claims 19, 20, Garber et al. teaches the claimed invention of conducting searches on a terminal including a display, coupled to a network as shown in fig 1, element 50, 51 and 52.

Identifying a plurality of network address, locating corresponding page that matches the search criteria is described in col. 4, lines 50-59.

Displaying a user interface with first and second page links is shown in fig 7.

Displaying second page after user interaction is described in col. 6, lines 7-12.

Regarding claims 21, 41, Garber et al. teaches the browser. It is inherent that browser has a back or rewind tab to go to previous page.

### ***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103***

3. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

4. The factual inquiries set forth in *Graham v. John Deere Co.*, 383 U.S. 1, 148 USPQ 459 (1966), that are applied for establishing a background for determining obviousness under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) are summarized as follows:

1. Determining the scope and contents of the prior art.
2. Ascertaining the differences between the prior art and the claims at issue.
3. Resolving the level of ordinary skill in the pertinent art.
4. Considering objective evidence present in the application indicating obviousness or nonobviousness.

5. This application currently names joint inventors. In considering patentability of the claims under 35 U.S.C. 103(a), the examiner presumes that the subject matter of the various claims was commonly owned at the time any inventions covered therein were made absent any evidence to the contrary. Applicant is advised of the obligation under 37 CFR 1.56 to point out the inventor and invention dates of each claim that was not commonly owned at the time a later invention was made in order for the examiner to consider the applicability of 35 U.S.C. 103(c) and potential 35 U.S.C. 102(e), (f) or (g) prior art under 35 U.S.C. 103(a).

6. Claim 16 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Garber et al. (Patent # 6,321,226).

Regarding claim 16, Garber et al. teaches the claimed invention as described above with respect to claims 14 and 15. Garber does not specifically, teach displaying subsequent pages for a duration before displaying the next page as claimed. However, a slide-show feature is very well known in the art that displays images for a particular duration before displaying the subsequent image. An official notice is taken. Therefore it would have been obvious for a person with ordinary skill in the art at the time the

invention was made to incorporate well known feature of slide-show technique in the method of Garber's automatic rendering of web pages because it provides easy navigation without requiring user intervention.

7. Claims 22-27, 31, 32, 42-45 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Garber et al. (Patent # 6,321,226) in view of Brotz et al. (Patent # 6,374,404).

Regarding claims 22, 25, 26, 27, 31, 32, 42, 44, Garber et al. teaches the claimed invention as described above in paragraph 2.

Garber et al. does not teach caching a second page while rendering first page as claimed. Brotz et al does. Specifically, Brotz et al teaches background caching as described in the abstract that is equivalent to claimed feature of caching one page while rendering other. Therefore it would have been obvious for a person with ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to implement background-caching technique in the method of Garber et al. because it provides enhanced navigation speed.

Regarding claim 23, 43, 45, Garber teaches the claimed invention of automatically rendering the pages or through user input as described in col. 6, lines 8-12.

Regarding claim 24, Garber does not specifically, teach displaying subsequent pages for a duration before displaying the next page as claimed. However, a slide-show feature is very well known in the art that displays images for a particular duration before

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displaying the subsequent image. An official notice is taken. Therefore it would have been obvious for a person with ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to incorporate well known feature of slide-show technique in the method of Garber's automatic rendering of web pages because it provides easy navigation without requiring user intervention.

8. Claims 28-29 and 46-48 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Garber et al. (Patent # 6,321,226) in view of Davis-Hall (Patent # 6,601,066).

Regarding claim 28, 46, 47, 48, Garber et al. teaches the claimed invention as described above in paragraph 2.

Garber et al. does not specifically teach link or address verification for broken links as claimed. Davis-Hall does. Specifically, Davis-Hall teaches link verification as shown in fig 3. Therefore it would have been obvious for a person with ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to incorporate the link verification method of Davis-Hall in the method of Garber et al. because it aids in providing accurate and current search result to the user.

Regarding claim 29, Garber teaches the claimed invention of automatically rendering the pages or through user input as described in col. 6, lines 8-12.



9. Claims 33 and 49 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Garber et al. and Brotz et al and further in view of Davis-Hall.

Regarding claims 33 and 49, Brotz et al. teaches the caching function where as Garber et al. teaches the link verification as described above. Therefore it would have been obvious for a person with ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to incorporate the caching and link verification of Brotz and Davis-Hall in the method of Garber et al. because it aids in providing easy and fast navigation.

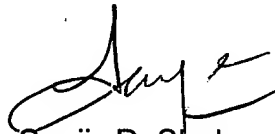
***Allowable Subject Matter***

10. Claims 17 and 18 are objected to as being dependent upon a rejected base claim, but would be allowable if rewritten in independent form including all of the limitations of the base claim and any intervening claims.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Sanjiv D. Shah whose telephone number is (703) 305-8355. The examiner can normally be reached on M-F 9-5:30.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Joseph H Feild can be reached on (703) 305-9792. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 703-872-9306.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).



Sanjiv D. Shah  
Primary Examiner  
Art Unit 2176

S. Shah  
February 22, 2004